



United States Department of Agriculture

NPIP Biosecurity Principles

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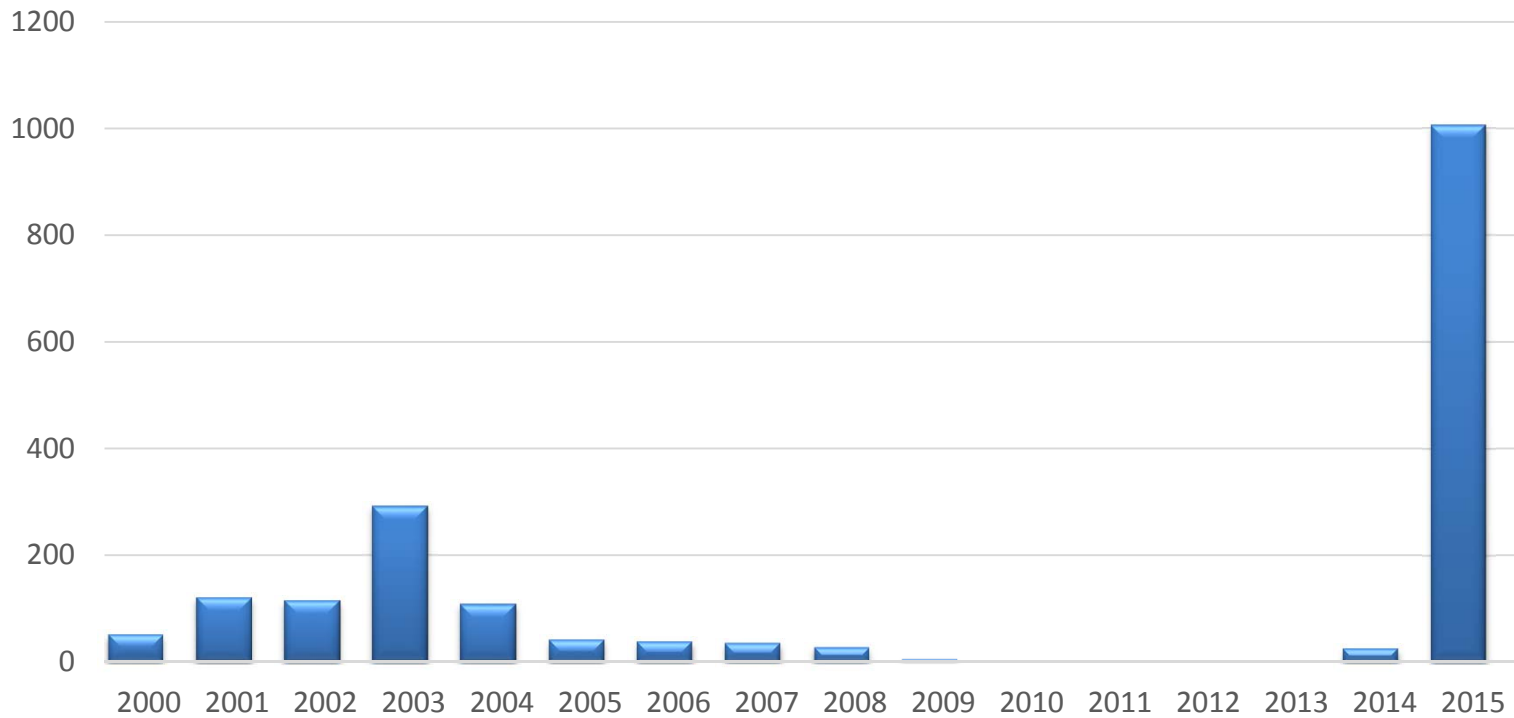
2014-2015 HPAI Outbreak

- 211 farms affected
- 48 million turkeys and chickens depopulated
- \$990 million spent by APHIS on response
- \$5 billion impact on the economy

***The largest animal health emergency response
in US history.***



VS Emergency (CCC) Funds Received 2000 - 2015



■ CCC Funding (\$s million) by Year



Why the focus on biosecurity?

- After initial point source introductions, epidemiology studies showed most 2015 HPAI cases due to farm-to-farm spread
- Other animal health events where biosecurity inadequate to prevent or contain disease:
 - END in poultry in 2003-2004
 - SECD in swine in 2013-2014
 - TB in cattle in 2014-2016



Poultry Biosecurity and Preparedness already improving

- Educational material and biosecurity self-assessment developed by ISU, USPEA and VS.
- VS temporary employees hired to focus on biosecurity outreach.
- State, industry and Federal preparedness and response exercises.
- Improved capacity for rapid response.

Expectations for Preventing or Reducing Future Outbreaks: Biosecurity

- Congress, the USDA Secretary, and OMB all question the high cost of outbreak response.
- Interim rule published Feb 2016:
 - Self-certify that biosecurity procedures were in place and followed in order to receive future indemnity.
 - First step of stronger accountability: input requested on developing a system of oversight and verification.





NPIP Biosecurity Principles Proposal

- GCC developed a biosecurity proposal with input and collaboration from major industry groups which would provide an effective method for oversight and verification of the biosecurity plan.
- Biosecurity proposal was submitted for consideration at the 43rd NPIP Biennial Conference (August 30th-September 1st 2016).
- Proposal consisted of a basic set biosecurity principles to be added to the NPIP Program Standards to serve as the minimum biosecurity principles that any poultry operation should follow.
- Site-specific plans for each poultry farm (or company) should be extrapolated from these minimum biosecurity principles.



14 Biosecurity Principles

(available at www.poultryimprovement.org)

1. Biosecurity Responsibility
2. Training
3. Line of Separation (LOS)
4. Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)
5. Personnel
6. Wild Birds, Rodents, Insects
7. Equipment and Vehicles
8. Mortality Disposal
9. Manure and Litter Management
10. Replacement Poultry
11. Water Supplies
12. Feed and Replacement Litter
13. Reporting of Elevated Morbidity and Mortality
- 14. Auditing**



Auditing and Oversight of the Biosecurity Principles

- Auditing:
 - Based on flock size as outlined in 9 CFR 53.10.
 - Conducted at least once every two years by the Official State Agency.
 - Review of biosecurity plan’s training materials and documentation of implementation of the NPIP Biosecurity Principles.
- An audit summary report containing satisfactory and unsatisfactory audits will be provided to the NPIP National Office by the OSAs.
- Those participants who failed the initial document audit conducted by the NPIP OSA may elect to have a check audit performed by a team appointed by National NPIP Office.

Voting on Biosecurity Proposal

- After debate, discussion and amendments to the Biosecurity Principles language, the proposal was unanimously accepted by all official delegates voting during the 43rd NPIP Biennial Conference!!





NPIP-GCC/-Industry Next Steps:

- The GCC is working with the industry to develop an audit form, along with auditing guidelines to enhance the biosecurity principles and ensure that the auditing language is clear and not misinterpreted.
- By February 2017 an audit instrument and plans for training will be finalized.
- Training and actual implementation will begin in the summer of 2017.



APHIS Next Steps...

- Finalize the interim rule “Conditions for Payment of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Indemnity Claims” that addresses biosecurity and splitting indemnity payments between contractors and owners



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Questions?

